

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF MONTANA  
MISSOULA DIVISION

**FILED**

**FEB 26 2018**

Clerk, U.S. Courts  
District Of Montana  
Missoula Division

CROW INDIAN TRIBE; et al.,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; et al.,

Federal-Defendants,

and

STATE OF WYOMING; STATE OF  
IDAHO; and STATE OF MONTANA,

Defendant-Intervenors.

CV 17-89-M-DLC

(Consolidated with Case Nos.

CV 17-117-M-DLC,

CV 17-118-M-DLC,

CV 17-119-M-DLC,

and CV 17-123-M-DLC)

The State of Montana has filed a motion for leave to intervene in the above-captioned case as a matter of right under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 24(a)(2) or, in the alternative, permissively under Fed. R. Civ. P. 24(b). (*See* CV-17-89-M-DLC, Doc. 108.) Plaintiffs and Defendants have stated that they take no position on the motion.

A litigant seeking to intervene under Fed. R. Civ. P. 24(a) bears the burden of establishing that the following criteria are satisfied: (1) the motion is timely; (2) the applicant has a "significantly protectable" interest relating to the property or

transaction that is the subject of the action; (3) the applicant is so situated that the disposition of the action may, as a practical matter, impair or impede the applicant's ability to protect its interest; and (4) the applicant's interest is not adequately represented by the existing parties in the lawsuit. *Wilderness Soc. v. US. Forest Service*, 630 F.3d 1173, 1177 (9th Cir. 2011) (quoting *Sierra Club v. EPA*, 995 F.2d 1478, 1481 (9th Cir. 1993)); *DBSI/TRJ IV Ltd. Partnership v. United States*, 465 F.3d 1031, 1037 (9th Cir. 2006).

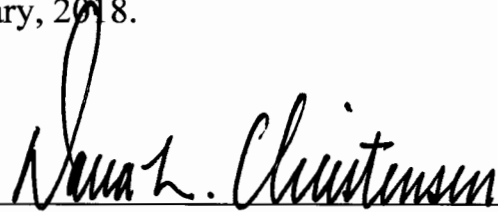
In evaluating these factors, “[c]ourts are to take all well-pleaded, nonconclusory allegations in the motion to intervene, the proposed complaint or answer in intervention, and declarations supporting the motion as true absent sham, frivolity or other objections.” *Southwest Center for Biological Diversity v. Berg*, 268 F.3d 810, 820 (9th Cir. 2001). While “the party seeking to intervene bears the burden of showing those four elements are met, ‘the requirements for intervention are broadly interpreted in favor of intervention.’” *Prete v. Bradbury*, 438 F.3d 949, 954 (9th Cir. 2006) (quoting *United States v. Alisa! Water Corp.*, 370 F.3d 915, 919 (9th Cir. 2004)).

All four criteria for intervention as of right are satisfied in this case. This case is in its earliest stages, and there is no indication that allowing Montana to intervene will prejudice the existing parties. The State of Montana moved to

intervene without delay, well before the administrative record is filed and any substantive issues are considered by the Court. As detailed in its supporting brief, Montana has significant protectable interests that may be impaired as a result of this litigation, which challenges the Federal Defendants' decision to remove the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem grizzly bear from the list of threatened and endangered species. (CV-17-89-M-DLC, Doc. 109 at 10-13.) Finally, Montana has shown that the Federal Defendants cannot adequately represent its interests in this action. Montana is in a unique position to explain to the Court the rationale underlying Montana's grizzly bear management plans and how those plans are integral to ensuring the long-term viability of grizzly bears in the GYE. (*Id.* at 14-16.) Because Montana satisfies the criteria for intervention as of right and no existing party argues otherwise,

IT IS ORDERED that the State of Montana's motion to intervene as a matter of right pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 24(a)(2) (CV-17-89-M-DLC, Doc. 108) is GRANTED. All parties, including State of Montana, shall comply with the Court's December 5, 2017 Order regarding consolidation.

DATED this 26<sup>th</sup> day of February, 2018.

  
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Dana L. Christensen, Chief Judge  
United States District Court